

TID

TICKLE. *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unstable; easily overthrown. When the last O'Neal began to stand upon some tickle terms, this fellow, called baron of Dunganon, was set up to beard him. *Spenser on Ireland.*
Thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off. *Shakespeare.*
The state of Normandy
Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone. *Shakespeare.*
TICKLISH. *adj.* [from tickle.]
1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.
The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not ticklish, because it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 766.*
2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.
Ireland was a ticklish and unsettled state, more easy to receive dissenters and mutations than England was. *Bacon.*
Did it stand upon ticklish and tottering a foundation as some mens fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. i.*
3. Difficult; nice.
How shall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares mock impudently not translate;
It had been civil in these ticklish times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *Swift.*
TICKLISHNESS. *n. f.* [from ticklish.] The state of being ticklish.
TICKTACK. *n. f.* [trick-tack, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*
TID. *adj.* [tyðde, Saxon.] Tender; soft; nice.
To TIDDLER. *v. a.* [from tid.] To use tenderly; to fondle.
TIDE. *n. f.* [tyð, Saxon; tijd, Dutch and Islandick.]
1. Time; season; while.
There they alight in hope themselves to hide
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a tide. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
They two forth passing,
Received those two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed tide,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*
What hath this day deserv'd,
That it in golden letter should be set,
Among the high tides in the calendar. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
At New-year's tide following the king chose him master of the horse. *Wotton.*
2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.
That motion of the water called tides is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the Moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the Moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the Moon from East to West, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebounds back again, and so makes floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*
3. Flood.
As in the tides of people once up there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
4. Stream; course.
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man,
That ever lived in the tide of times. *Shakespeare.*
The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*
But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the sea in tributary tides,
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. *Dryden.*
Continual tide
Flows from thy exhilarating fount. *Philips.*
To TIDE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream.
Their images, the relics of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are tid'd back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*
To TIDE. *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.
When, from his dint, the foe still backward shrank,
Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows,
And sent them, rolling, to the tiding Humber. *Philips.*
TIDEGATE. *n. f.* [tide and gate.] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin. *Bailey.*
TIDESMAN. *n. f.* [tide and man.] A tidewater or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchant ships till the duty of goods be paid and the ships unloaded. *Bailey.*
TIDEWATER. *n. f.* [tide and wait.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.
Employments will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vicegeres and tidewater places. *Swift.*
TIDILY. *adv.* [from tidy.] Neatly; readily.
TIDINESS. *n. f.* [from tidy.] Neatness; readiness.

TIE

TIDINGS. *n. f.* [tiban, Saxon, to be upon, to be like; tidings, Islandick.] News; an account of something that has happened.
When her eyes she on the dwarf had set,
And saw the signs that deadly tidings spake,
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
I shall make my master glad with these tidings. *Shakespeare.*
They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joys, the tidings brought from heaven. *Milton.*
Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance;
What tidings dost thou bring? methinks I see
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addison.*
The messenger of these glad tidings, by whom this covenant of mercy was propoied and ratified, was the eternal son of his bosom. *Rogers's Sermon.*
TIDY. *adj.* [tidy, Islandick.]
1. Seatonable.
If weather be faire and tidy, thy grain
Make speedily carriage, for fear of a raine. *Tupper.*
2. Neat; ready.
Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass. *Gay's Poet.*
3. It seems to be here put by mistake for untidy.
Thou whorison tidy Bartholomew boar pig, when wilt thou leave fighting. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
To TIE. *v. a.* [tjan, Saxon.]
1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.
Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them. *Sam. i. 7.*
Thousands of men and women, tied together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as fast as their horses. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
2. To knit; to complicate.
We do not tie this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is tied, we shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come to loose it. *Barnet.*
3. To hold; to fasten.
In bond of virtuous love together tied,
Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*
The intermediate ideas tie the extremes so firmly together, and the probability is so clear, that allent necessarily follows it. *Locke.*
Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link of the whole chain that ties them to first self-evident principles. *Locke.*
4. To hinder; to obstruct.
Death that hath ta'n her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue and will not let me speak. *Shakespeare.*
Melantius stay,
You have my promise, and my hasty word
Restraints my tongue, but ties not up my sword. *Wallar.*
Honour and good-nature may tie up his hands; but as these would be very much strengthened by reason and principle, so without them they are only instincts. *Addison.*
5. To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.
Although they profess they agree with us touching a pre-script form of prayer to be used in the church, they have declared that it shall not be preferred as a thing whereunto they will tie their ministers. *Hecker, b. v.*
It is the cowardly terror of his spirit,
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs
Which tie him to an answer. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*
Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worship to become due only to himself? cannot he tie us to perform them to him. *Stillington.*
They tie themselves so strictly to unity of place, that you never see in any of their plays a scene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*
Not tied to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*
No one seems less tied up to a form of words. *Locke.*
The mind should, by several rules, be tied down to this, a first, uneasy task; use will give it facility.
They have no uneasy expectations of what is to come, but are ever tied down to the present moment. *Atterbury.*
A healthy man ought not to tie himself up to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use. *Wharton.*
6. It may be observed of tie, that it has often the particles of and down joined to it, which are, for the most part, less more than emphatical.
TIE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Knot; fastening.
2. Bond; obligation.
The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser tie of respect. *Bacon.*
No forest, cave, or savage den,
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts, they devise,
And tell us they are sacred ties. *Wallar.*

TIL

'Tis not the coarser tie of human law
That binds their peace, but harmony itself
Attuning all their passions into love. *Thomson's Spring.*
TIER. *n. f.* [tiere, tierce, old Fr. tier, Dutch.] A row; a rank.
Fornovius, in his choler, discharged a tier of great ordnance amongst the thickest of them. *Kneller.*
TIERCE. *n. f.* [tiers, tiercer, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe. *Benj. Johnson.*
Go now deny his tierce.
Wit, like tierce claret, when't begins to fall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Darset.*
TIERCET. *n. f.* [from tiers, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.
TIFF. *n. f.* [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]
1. Liquor; drink.
I, whom griping penury surrounds,
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,
With scanty offals, and small acid tiffs,
Wretched repast! my niagre corps sustain. *Phillips.*
2. A fit of peevishness or fullness; a pet.
To TIEFF. *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.
TIFFANY. *n. f.* [tiffer, to dress up, old Fr. Skinner.] Very thin silk.
The smock of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten tiffanies. *Brown.*
TIGER. *n. f.* [in architecture.] The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital. *Bailey.*
TIGER. *n. f.* [tigra, Fr. tigris, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.
When the blast of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the action of the tiger:
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood;
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or the Hyrcanian tiger;
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble.
This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unkind'd swiftness will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*
Tigris, in the medals of Trajan, is drawn like an old man, and by his side a tiger. *Peacham on Drawing.*
Has the deer,
At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomson's Spring.*
TIGHT. *adj.* [dicht, Dutch.]
1. Tense; close; not loose.
If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very tight, the strength of the string will alter the centre holes. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*
I do not like this running knot, it holds too tight; I may be stifled all of a sudden. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a sash, which kept my closet so tight that very little water came in. *Gulstree's Travels.*
2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.
A tight maid ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning and unloos the flask. *Dryden's Juv.*
The girl was a tight clever wench as any. *Arbutnot.*
O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay.*
Drest her again genteel and neat,
And rather tight than great. *Swift.*
To TIGHTEN. *v. a.* [from tight.] To tighten; to make close.
TIGHTER. *n. f.* [from tighten.] A ribbon or string by which women tighten their cloaths.
TIGHTLY. *adv.* [from tight.]
1. Closely; not loosely.
2. Neatly; not idly.
Hold, firrah, bear you these letters tightly;
Sail, like my pinnace, to these golden shores. *Shakespeare.*
Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: tightly, I say, go tightly to your business; you have cost me much. *Dryden.*
TIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from tight.] Closeness; not looseness.
The bones are inflexible, which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and tightness of their union. *Woodward on Fossils.*
TIGRESS. *n. f.* [from tiger.] The female of the tiger.
It is reported of the tigress, that several spots rise in her skin when she is angry. *Addison's Spect.* N. 81.
TIER. *n. f.* [tik, Swedish; teke, Dutch; tique, Fr.]
1. The house of dogs or sheep. See TIEK.
Lice and ticks are bred by the sweat close kept, and somewhat arch'd by the hair. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 696.*
2. It is in Shakespeare the name of a dog, in which sense it is used in Scotland. [from tik, Runick, a little dog.]
Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brach or hyn,
Or bobtail rike, or rundle tail. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
TILE. *n. f.* [tile, Saxon; tegel, Dutch; taile, Fr. tegula,

TIL

Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.
The roof is all tile, or lead, or stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Earth turned into brick serveth for building as stone doth;
and the like of tile. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*
In at the window he climbs, or o'er the eaves. *Milton.*
Worse than all the clattering tiles, and worse
Than thousand paddlers was the poet's curse. *Dryden.*
Tile pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes made
in the plain tiles, to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*
To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To cover with tiles.
Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses tiled or thatched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 537.*
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raise a house above two stories;
A brick ode would state; a catch
Would tile, an epigram would thatch. *Swift's Miscel.*
2. To cover as tiles.
The masters of my body, bone,
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,
Which tile this house, will come again. *Donne.*
TILER. *n. f.* [tiller, Fr. from tile.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.
A Flemish tiler, falling from the top of a house upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood prosecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him but *lex talionis*: whereupon the judge said to him, he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall down upon the tiler. *Bacon's Asaph.*
TILING. *n. f.* [from tile.] The roof covered with tiles.
They went upon the house-top, and let him down through the tiling with his couch before Jesus. *Luke v. 19.*
TILL. *n. f.* A money box.
They break up counters, doors and tills,
And leave the empty chests in view. *Swift.*
TILL. *prep.* [til, Saxon.] To the time of.
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing knell. *Catley.*
TILL now. To the present time.
Pleasure not known till now. *Milton.*
TILL then. To that time.
The earth till then was desert. *Milton.*
TILL. *conjunction.*
1. To the time.
Wood and rocks had ears
To rapture, till the savage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*
The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, till in our age the French poets first made it a precept of the stage. *Dryden.*
2. To the degree that.
Meditate so long till you make some act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*
Goddess, spread thy reign till his elders reel. *Pope.*
To TILL. *v. a.* [tylan, Saxon; tenen, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband; commonly used of the husbandry of the plow.
This paradise I give thee, count it thine,
To till, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*
Send him from the garden forth, to till
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
TILLABLE. *adj.* [from till.] Arable; fit for the plow.
The tillable fields are so hilly, that the oxen can hardly take sure footing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
TILLAGE. *n. f.* [from till.] Husbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.
Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to spare for exportation. *Bacon.*
A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*
Incite them to improve the tillage of their country, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the waste. *Milton.*
Bid the laborious hind,
Whose harden'd hands did long in tillage toil,
Neglect the promis'd harvest of the soil. *Dryden.*
That there was tillage Moses intimates; but whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts of that earth, as also what sort of tillage that was, is not expressed. *Woodward.*
TILLER. *n. f.* [from till.]
1. Husbandman; ploughman.
They bring in sea-sand partly after their nearness to the places, and partly by the good husbandry of the tiller. *Carver.*
Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground. *Gen. iv. 2.*
The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, sad guest!
Canker or locust hurtful to insect
The blade; while hawks elude the tiller's care,
And eminence of want distinguishes the year. *Prior.*
2. A till; a small drawer.
Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find
Each tiller there with love epistles lin'd. *Dryden's Juv.*
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TILMAN,